

88BC - 65BC

MITHRIDATIC WARS

Mithridates, King of Pontus is defeated

BATTLES: CHAERONEA; ORCHOMENUS

LEADERS: LUCULLUS; POMPEY; SULLA

MITHRIDATES: ARCHELAUS

88-81 BC

PTOLEMY IX SOTER II was
Pharaoh Agreus

slaves making them citizens and formed them into a
bodyguard for himself known as the Cornelians. He had
himself appointed DICTATOR for an unlimited period
to restore order, remodel the Constitution & reorganize
the gov't. REFORMS: ① The Senate was made Supreme.
300 members were increased to 500 or 600 to be elected by the
COMITIA TRIBUTA, which also chose annually 20 QUAESTORS
② the power to choose jurors was taken from the EQUITES
and restored to the Senate ③ Senate had the right to remove
or continue in office, consuls & praetors. ④ The power of
the Tribune of the PLEBS was reduced ⑤ Regular
system of courts was established. ⑥ Any measure
proposed by the CONSULS must first be approved by the
Senate. 2 consuls were elected annually, but no
consul could serve 2 successive terms.

88-82B C

1st Civil WAR. During Sulla's absence in the East, one of the consuls, CINA, had recalled MARIUS and by a union of their forces gained control of Rome. MARIUS in 87 BC was made consul for the 7th time. They plundered & ruled with great cruelty, but MARIUS then an old man, died soon thereafter and CINA, the tyrant was left in control. In 83 BC, Sulla returned and was joined by POMPEIUS. CINA had been killed, but the democratic party, were still in authority, with power in the hands of CARBO; MARIUS the YOUNGER; and SEXTORIUS. SULLA proceeded against them & was victorious. He treated with great cruelty, the conquered ones & put to death thousands, confiscated their property, and established for his soldiers the colony of Etruria and others. He freed 10,000

88 → 82 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Civil War between Sulla
and Marius.

88-84 B C

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

The First Mithridatic War

have been massacred.

Rome then took its usual revenge and Mithridatis was completely subdued.

88-84BC

1912Dates_ J-BK

First Mithridatic War

Rome invited the king of ~~BITHYNIA~~
BITHYNIA to invade the kingdom of
Mithridates. The latter drove him
out, and the Romans took up
the quarrel. Mithridates defeated the
Roman army and drove them out of
Asia Minor, then gave orders that all
Romans and Italians in his kingdom
be put to death. 80,000 are said to

88BC → 64BC

Rome Conquered Asia Minor

88Bc

1912 Dates J-BK

RHODES

Mithridates the Great laid siege to the city of Rhodes, on the island of Rhodes off the coast of Asia Minor, but was finally beaten off

that lasted 3 yrs and was put down
with difficulty. He died in 81 BC

88 BC 106 BC ¹⁹¹² Dates J-BK ^{expulsion} died 81 BC

(Reigned 117 BC \rightarrow 106 BC) PTOLEMY X, SOTER II
(or LATHRUS)

Wassong Ptolemy IX. He reigned from
117 to 106 BC jointly with his
mother. In 106 BC he was
driven from the throne by a
revolution and took up abode
in Cyprus, where he ruled as king
until his recall to Egypt in 88 BC.
Then followed a rebellion at Thubas.

88BC

1912 Dates J-BK

PTOLEMY XI ; ALEXANDER I

Brother of Ptolemy X

on his brother's expulsion in 106BC
he was put on the throne by
his mother. In 101BC, fearing
she was planning his death
he caused her to be murdered
In 88BC he was driven from Egypt
by a revolution and was killed
in an unsuccessful attack on Cyprus

88BC

1912 Dates J-BK

P TOLEMY XII (N Alexander II)
son of Ptolemy XI.

After a reign of 19 days, he murdered
the queen.

This so enraged the army that
it rose against him and put
Alexander II to death. He was
the last of the legitimate Ptolemies

883c

1912 Dates J-BK

Sulla plundered the Temple
at Delphi built in 548 BC

and Cernia, the Tyrant, was left in
control

88-82 BC

FIRST CIVIL WAR

During Sulla's absence to the east, one of the Consuls, CINNA, had recalled MARIUS, and by a union of their forces gained control of Rome.

87 BC. Marius was made consul for 7th time.

They plundered and ruled with great cruelty, but MARIUS, then an old man died soon after.

escape Sulla's wrath, fled to Africa.
Sulla then turned his attention to Mithridates
& laid siege to Athens and defeated the
Ionians.

88-84 BC

FIRST MITHRIDATIC WAR

1) Cause - Mithridates, king of PONTUS, extended his control in Asia, inducing the Greek cities of Asia minor to revolt ~~into~~ against the Roman authority, and thus put to death many Italians

Sulla was sent against Mithridates. Marius, secured the passage of the SULLICIAN LAWS and Sulla was obliged to return; but Marius, to

88-80 BC

Ptolemy VIII Lathyrus
was again king of Egypt

CABIRA; TIGRANOCERTA; LYCOS
Win by Romans.

Roman leaders: SULLA; LUCULLUS; POMPEY
opponent leaders: MITHRIDATES (PONTUS)
TIGRANES (ARMENIA)

Rome extended her conquests
by overthrowing her most formidable
opponents in the East.

88 → 64 BC

MITHRIDATIC WARS

(1st 88-84 BC)

(2nd 83-81 BC)

(3rd 71-64 BC)

Rome defeated Pontus and Armenia
Mithridates IV resented Roman interference
and dictation

He sieged Rhodes & massacred Roman
Citizens

Battles: CHAERONEA; ORCHOMENUS;

§ CARBO.

Sulla backed by his army had
himself appointed dictator for an
unlimited time.

88-82 BC

First Roman Civil War

Sulla and the Optimates defeated MARIUS
and the democrats.

The revolutionary laws of SULPICIUS
concerning voting had been passed
by means of violence.

Battle: SACRIPORTUS

There was a reactionary reign of
Terror in Rome.

Leaders: SULLA & POMPEY defeated MARIUS

88 BC Caesar was 12

~~665 AUC~~
666

passage of the Sulpician Laws, and Sulla was obliged to return, but Marius, to escape Sulla's wrath fled to Africa. Sulla then turned his attention to Mithridate and laid siege to Athens and defeated the Greeks & their allies with great loss at the BATTLE OF CHAERONEA, 86 BC, and at ORCHOMENUS, 85 BC. He then crossed to Asia and compelled Mithridate to sue for peace. RESULT: (a) Mithridate & Greek cities (that revolted) paid heavy fines (b) Pontus was made a Roman Province (c) Syria, Phoenicia and Palestine were made subject to Rome.

88-84 BC

1st MITHRIDATIC WAR.

- 1) Cause: Mithridates, King of PONTUS, extended his control in Asia, inducing the Greek cities of Asia minor to revolt against the Roman Authority, and thus put to death many Italians.
- 2) Events: Sulla, an aristocrat, who gained distinction in the SOCIAL WAR, was sent against Mithridates. During his absence, MARIUS, his rival secured the passage of

88 BC

Publius Sulpicius Sulpicius Rufus
as a tribune in 88 BC, had tried
to carry out Marcus Livius Drusus's
ideas by securing a fair distribution
of the enfranchised Italians in
the lower tribes.

88BC +

Rome gradually incorporated into the Roman state all Italy south of the Po raising the number of citizens from 400,000 to 900,000.

his troops eager to enrich themselves with the loot of the East awaited him. Instead of yielding to the decision of the assembly and giving up his command, he led his army to Rome and gave battle to the democrats. Their leaders were killed or driven into exile. Marius escaped by almost a miracle. Sulla repealed the recent revolutionary laws and enacted a law that all new legislation must first have Senate's approval before the assembly voted. Having restored oligarchic government, he departed for the East. Sulla was no sooner out of Italy than civil war broke out. Marius returned leading bands of Samnites. Rome was starved into submission and hundreds of her leading citizens were brutally slain. Marius died soon after election as Consul.

88-85BC

War against King of PONTUS, MITHRIDATES

He was invading Roman territory. Sulla was put in command. Marius, jealous of Sulla, joined SULPICIUS RUFUS, a tribune who needed help to put through a bill which would distribute the new citizens over all 35 wards. With the help of organized voters the bill was voted. With its passage came the deposition of Sulla and the appointment of Marius to head the Asiatic Expedition.

Sulla left Rome and went to Campania where

welcoming his forces.

88BC

the natives of the Roman Province of Asia, weary of being exploited by Roman tax collectors and money lenders welcomed MITHRIDATES as a liberator. In the winter of 88BC he planned and executed a wholesale massacre of all Italians in that region - agents of the tax farmers, money lenders, and merchants, all of them most cordially hated by the natives. With his strong fleet, Mithridates took possession of the Aegean islands, many of the Greek cities

with Mithridates who gave up all but his own kingdom. Vast sums of money were exacted from the disloyal provincials to pay Sulla's expenses. Mithridates was by no means crushed. The pacification of the East was only half completed, for Sulla was in a hurry to return home.

88BC - 85BC

MITHRIDATIC WAR

When Sulla landed in Greece, Roman power in whole East was about to collapse. But he moved immediately against Athens, which he besieged and captured. Two Pontic armies were beaten in Greece.

A democratic army soon followed Sulla from Rome and Roman victory was delayed by dissension for Sulla and his lieutenants would have nothing to do with the democratic leaders.

However, he soon made a truce peace

88 BC

Revolutions Against Roman rule
at Athens.

88BC

SULLA MARCHED HIS SOLDIERS
ON ROME

88 BC

Ambitious King of PONTUS in Asia Minor
tired of corrupt governors and tax-collectors,
declared war on Rome. The Senate
ordered Cornelius Sulla, an able general
to go east. As a countermove, the
Tribal Assembly chose Marius for
the eastern command. The result
was a series of wars between rival
generals. Sulla won first in 82 BC

88-84 BC

First Mithridatic War

88BC

Sulla with his legions
marched on Rome. Marius
was compelled to flee the
city and a price was set
upon his head. He was
captured. Local magistrates decided to kill
him, but the executioners said "I cannot
kill Marius". He was sent off to Africa

88 BC

Sulla received Consulship
and Command against Mithradate.

88BC (666 A.V.C.)

Lucius Cornelius Sulla was Sr Consul

① Gaius Pompeius Rufus was Jr Consul

88bc

Sulla is Consul.
Flight of Marius.

chance for leadership slip through what
seemed to him the whim of an assembly
spellbound by a demagogue and bribed, he
was sure, by the merchants who liked Hannu.
He fled to Nola, won the army to his support &
marched at its head against Rome. His
35,000 trained men easily overcame the
haphazard cohorts that MARIUS had improvised
in Rome. Seeing his situation hopeless, MARIUS
escaped to Africa. SULPICIUS was killed betrayed
by his servant. Sulla had his head fixed to the
rostra

88BC

DURANT

Lucius Cornelius Sulla was chosen one of the Consuls for 88BC and took command of the army that was being prepared to march against MITHRIDATES of PONTUS.

SULPICIUS RUFUS, a tribune, unwilling to put a conservative like Sulla in charge of so powerful a force, persuaded the Assembly to transfer the command to MARIUS, who, though fat and 69, was still rumbling with military ambition. SULLA refused to let his long awaited

88-84BC

DURANT

FIRST MITRIDATIC WAR

88BC

DURANT

Massacre of Romans in Near East

883c

Texts of Buddha transferred to
Pali writing in CEYLON

88bc

Rome

Wer will Pontus.